



Labeling maize (*Zea mays* L.) leaves with $^{15}\text{NH}_4^+$ and monitoring nitrogen incorporation into amino acids by GC/MS analysis

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Auteur	Cukier, Caroline [1], Lea, Peter J [2], Canas, Rafael A [3], Marmagne, Anne [4], Limami, Anis M. [5], Hirel, Bertrand [6]
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Résumé en anglais

The human body contains approximately 3.2% nitrogen (N), mainly present as protein and amino acids. Although N exists at a high concentration (78%) in the air, it is not readily available to animals and most plants. Plants are however able to take up both nitrate (NO_3^-) and ammonium (NH_4^+) ions from the soil and convert them to amino acids and proteins, which are excellent sources for all animals. Most N is available as the stable isotope ^{14}N , but a second form, ^{15}N , is present in very low concentrations. ^{15}N can be detected in extracts of plants by gas chromatography followed by mass spectrometry (GC/MS). In this protocol, the methods are described for tracing the pathway by which plants are able to take up ^{15}N -labeled nitrate and ammonium and convert them into amino acids and proteins. A protocol for extracting and quantifying amino acids and ^{15}N enrichment in maize (*Zea mays* L.) leaves labeled with $^{15}\text{NH}_4^+$ is described. Following amino acid extraction, purification, and separation by GC/MS, a calculation of the ^{15}N enrichment of each amino acid is carried out on a relative basis to identify any differences in the dynamics of amino acid accumulation. This will allow a study of the impact of genetic modifications or mutations on key reactions involved in primary nitrogen and carbon metabolism.

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- [6] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bauthor%5D=12326>
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